

The Lacombe Guardian

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LACOMBE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1914

\$1.00 PER YEAR

Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. C. R. Denike will not receive again this season.

J. R. Shaw, formerly in business at this place, but more recently of Clive, has bought out a general store at Didsbury and will shortly remove his family to that place.

Arthur Martin was up before Justice of the Peace Carruthers last Saturday for selling liquor to an interdict. He was found guilty and fined \$75 and costs or three months in jail. He accepted the alternative and Corp. Wells took him to Fort Saskatchewan to serve his time out in the common jail at that place.

Didsbury had another serious fire, making the third bad fire this year. This time it was the "Clover Hill" Creamery, and it started at the same hour of the night as the previous two fires, and the manner of its starting is shrouded in the same deep mystery. The citizens strongly suspect that a fire bug is in their midst.

Mrs. Mary H. Somerville will lecture on "Social Parity" in the Comet theatre on Monday evening, March 30, at 8:15 o'clock. The lecture will deal largely with the white slave traffic and will be illustrated with stereoscopic slides. Mrs. Somerville has the reputation of being a very able lecturer. The admission prices have been placed at 25c for adults, 15c for children.

The Lacombe Poultry Association will hold a public meeting in the town hall on Tuesday evening, March 31, at 8:30 o'clock. A. W. Foley, superintendent of the Provincial Poultry Department, will speak on Co-operative Egg Crochets. After the public meeting a business meeting of the Association will be held. Every member is requested to make a special effort to attend.

By order of the town council the bylaw providing that teams left standing on the streets and lanes must be securely tied will be put in full force on Monday next. Drays and delivery wagons will undoubtedly find it more convenient to use the weights, for which the bylaw prescribes a minimum weight of twenty-five pounds. Watson's foundry is casting weights this week and will have a supply on hand Monday morning. All who fail to observe the bylaw will be promptly prosecuted. Don't take any chances; the council means business; and all have had fair warning.

Electric Railway to Start Soon

Mr. Taylor, of the firm of Gibson Taylor and Strath, promoters of the Lacombe & Blinman Valley Electric Railway, was in town this week in company with Stewart L. Brown, the Company's superintendent of construction.

In an interview with a representative of this paper, Mr. Taylor said that everything is now ready to push construction as soon as weather conditions permit. The ties are now on the ground, the motors and cars have been ordered, and the steel rails are expected to arrive at an early date.

The contract for the construction of the road has been let to Hogan & Co. of Edmonton, railroad contractors of large experience. Mr. Hogan was over the line last week, and we understand his firm have given a guarantee that the road will be completed to a point a mile beyond Bentley by the middle of July. He expects to see the road in operation as far as Gull Lake by July 1.

Home Rule Mix-up

London, March 25.—Colonel John Seely today resigned his portfolio as Secretary of State for War in the British Cabinet. After a protracted cabinet council this morning the rumor started that the entire ministry had decided to resign.

Documents made public today disclose officially the fact that the British government gave officers in Ireland a written guarantee that they would not use the army to crush Ulster's present opposition to the home rule bill. The correspondence, however, points out that the government retains in right to use the army to maintain law and order. The orders issued by the war office in respect to the duties of the army in Ireland, chiefly in connection with the protection of government stores, arms and ammunition, are given very completely.

The mutiny of a section of the officers of the British regular army in Ireland, when they believed they were to be ordered to fight the Ulstermen, was again before the parliament today. The correspondence between the war office and the army officers in Ireland which led to the recent wholesale resignations and reinstatements was made public in the shape of a "white paper," or official communication to houses of parliament.

London, March 26.—Although it was generally conceded today that Premier Asquith has regained the upper hand in parliament, the government is by no means altogether out of trouble. It has still to deal with the army officers in Ireland under the new conditions established by the premier's speech in the house of commons yesterday. Brigadier General Gough declares that this will mean wholesale resignations and the disruption of the army.

The premier's speech won back the support not only of the liberals but of the Irish and labor members of parliament, by the stand it took in repudiating the guarantee given to the mutinous army officers in Ireland, that they might decide whether or not they would serve against the Ulster unionists. It is now asserted that as soon as the government formally withdraws the guarantee given by Col. Seely, secretary for war, and Field Marshall Sir John French, the officers will again resign their commissions and, as one of them said, "This time in earnest."

What Happened to Jones

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, a good house turned out Thursday evening to hear the Bentley Amateur Dramatic Society in the three act comedy, "What Happened to Jones."

The play was well staged and the plays presented by the average travelling comedy company, which is equivalent to saying that they did very well indeed for amateurs.

Frank Thorp took the part of Jones as well as a professional could have done. Jones made his living selling byn-backs and playing cards, and was the central figure around which the comedy raged with chaotic fury. In his endeavor to escape the police he impersonated the Bishop of Ballarat and got into deep water. His plot carried him through many ludicrous situations.

E. St. J. O'Neill as the Bishop of Ballarat seemed to have troubles of his own. He played the part well.

Bert Thorp as Professor Goodly, the Bishop's brother, got "in Dutch" with his wife as a result of surreptitiously attending a prize fight at the instigation of his prospective son-in-law. His troubles were many, but he finally weathered them all.

Harold Veefkind appeared in good advantage as Richard Heatherly who wanted to marry Marjorie, the Professor's daughter. John Dameron, who wanted his man, made a first class policeman. J. W. Grant was all right as the asylum superintendent.

C. F. Dameron made a hit in the role of an asylum inmate who thought he was an Indian, and when he adopted the Bishop into his tribe it complicated matters very much.

Mrs. J. B. Veefkind as the Professor's wife gave the ladies valuable lessons, with demonstrations, on how to manage a husband, she played her part to perfection.

Miss Vera McPherson as Marjorie, Miss Alice McPherson as Daisy, and Miss Bessie Garries as Alvina Starlight an old maid, were all stars in their particular parts.

Miss Clara McPherson as Helma, a Swedish servant, who wanted to "yump her job" furnished her full quota of laughable comedy. She played her part well.

The members of the Dramatic Society are all to be congratulated on the success they have achieved in this and other plays.

DEATH

Mrs. W. J. Burris (nee Mae Elizabeth Shilleto) died on Saturday afternoon last after an illness extending over several years. The funeral was held on Monday afternoon from the family residence, the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, of Ponoka conducted the service, in the presence of a large number of friends of the family, who had assembled to pay their last respects to the departed.

Deceased was the daughter of

we said Mrs. Richard Shilleto, of Lacombe, and has spent most of her young life here, and by her gentle and lovable disposition, numbered among her friends everyone with whom she came in contact. She was in her thirtieth year. Besides her parents and brothers and sisters, she leaves to mourn her loss her husband and two young children, Ollie and Willie.

To the bereaved family the sympathy of the whole community is extended.

How to Reduce Cost of Living

Edmonton, March 21.—"Carry the basket. Eliminate the telephone. Go to the market. Get the Habit!" This is the essence of advice given by Mrs. Newhall, president, and Mrs. Wade, treasurer, of the Calgary Consumers' League. These, they say, were the methods by which the home economists of the southern city reduced the cost of shoulder of mutton to 13 cents a pound, and established an everlasting handshake between the purchaser and the consumer.

While the addresses of the Calgary leaguers and of W. J. Tregillus, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, contained the most information of a statistical nature, relative to the matter under discussion, the basic reason for the high cost of living in Edmonton was best explained by D. W. Warner, well-to-do farmer of this district, who said: "I tried to market celery in Edmonton. One of your best firms refused to buy from me. I asked them why. They said: 'Oh, if the farmer got peddling produce in the city our business would go to pieces. We prefer to get our celery from British Columbia.'"

Two meetings to discuss ways and means of bringing the producer and consumer together were held in the Empire auditorium under the auspices of the mayor and aldermen of the city and the Edmonton District Association of the United Farmers of Alberta. Mrs. Newhall, Mrs. Wade and W. J. Tregillus were the star speakers at both afternoon and evening meetings, which were presided over by Alderman Rice Sheppard, and which were addressed also by acting Mayor Driscoll and members of the city council.

Trusses, the tariff, the illegitimate middleman and the extravagance of the age were variously blamed for the "spread" in prices between the farm and the frying pan, but the conclusion arrived at by unanimous consent was that a consumers' league should be established in Edmonton without delay. Initial steps taken were the appointment of a woman's committee consisting of Mrs. Ewing, president of the Women's Canadian Club; Mrs. Gillespie, president of the Local Council of Women; and Mrs. Hyndman, regent of the local chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire.

Briefly outlined, the propaganda of the Edmonton Consumers' League includes the establishment of union stockyards, public abattoirs, farmers' and consumers' market, and municipal or government cold storage plant. Before the evening meeting broke up a large vote in favor of the recon-

sideration of the location of the new market building was registered, the opinion being expressed by Alderman Sheppard, Joseph Clarke and others present that it should be placed in the centre of the First street market square, and not in the southwest corner, as proposed. Alderman Sheppard said that such a proposal must not be regarded as in any sense a reflection on the actions of the previous administration.

The price list of the Calgary market, furnished by Mrs. Newhall, for meat, follows: Pork, 12c to 16c; loin of mutton, 18c; shoulder of mutton, 13c; sirloin of beef, 14c to 16c; prime ribs, 18c to 20c; steak, 20c; round steak, 18c. She explained that the farmer paid 25c a day for the use of a table in the market, and the small dealer \$1.50, but that the dealer had to give place to the farmer, if space were limited. The retail butcher paid \$50 a month for his stall. The objection that the market worked an injustice to the licensed retailer had been met by reducing the amount of his fee to \$1.

When the Consumers' League began to take a hand in Calgary the farmer was at a disadvantage in selling his meat. A city by-law prevented him retailing less than a quarter carcass, and local butchers would beat him down for his meat, take it to their stores, cut it up and retail it at a fat profit. The by-law had been amended.

Mrs. Wade dealt in the main with the domestic side of the question. She took the view that the high cost of living was partly due to extravagance, and the high standard of living, sanitation and the demand of the modern child for necessities, classed twenty years ago as luxuries, were largely factors.

"It has been estimated," she said, "that 75 per cent of defective and degenerate children in Canada are under-nourished. Children must be well fed, and up on the nation's food supply depends the contentment of the home. Men cannot legislate for women. They don't know our needs. Women must learn how to do team work. Organize your consumers' league, establish your market, and put a market basket on your arm and don't be ashamed of it."

An interesting feature of Mrs. Newhall's evening address was her reference to unfertilized eggs. She stated that \$15,000,000 of the \$45,000,000 loss to the farmers in the United States in eggs was due to fertilized eggs. "An unfertilized egg," she declared, "keeps just as long as the partially incubated cold storage egg." "If you can establish good stockyards," said W. J. Tregillus at the evening meeting, "you are not only encouraging a good live-stock industry but you materially reduce the cost of living. A public abattoir creates competition."

Alderman Sheppard took occasion to say that the uncomplicated references which were made from time to time by various speakers, to the "middleman" should not be taken as a lack of appreciation of the uses of the legitimate dealer who sold produce across the counter for the convenience of his customers. There was, however, another class of middleman who bought in large quantities from the producer, put in cold storage and then sold it to the consumer at "hold-up" prices at times when the supply was limited. It was this class of dealer whose elimination was desired.

Compiled for Partisan Purposes

Ottawa, March 24.—"A compilation of partisan views prepared by partisans for party purposes. It begins with an attack on the Liberal government and closes with an attack on the Grand Trunk Pacific. Not a line breathes independent declaration of judicial finding. For the most part it is regardless of law, facts, railway practice or business custom, and every means known to the police court lawyer was used to attain its end. The men who prepared it made up their minds before they got the positions."

The foregoing were some of the statements made in the house this afternoon by Hon. Geo. P. Graham, former minister of railways, who in a brilliant five hours' speech, undertook to reply to the charges of waste in the construction of the G. T. P. transcontinental railway, contained in the report of Messrs. Guelin and Lynoh-Staunton. Mr. Graham treated every point in an exceedingly exhaustive manner, and at the end of almost five hours' speaking, had not finished his criticism. He moved the adjournment and still resumed tomorrow.

The speech of the member for South Renfrew is one of the longest which has been heard in the house for many a day, and was listened to throughout by full galleries. It covered exhaustively almost every phase of the report of the commissioners, and dealt with the charges of waste contained in the report at very considerable length. The speech throughout was punctuated by applause from the Liberal side of the house.

Suffragettes Raise Pandemonium

London, March 26.—An extraordinary suffragette disturbance occurred today at a meeting of the Poplar borough council, which had voted adversely to letting out council halls for anti-fog meetings. With shouts of "Cowards" and other offensive epithets, a large number of women invaded that section of the hall reserved for the councillors. Bombs containing evil smelling chemicals were exploded by the police; a bag containing similar substances was thrown from the gallery; bags of flour and stones were flung at the members. The councillors were soon struggling with the infuriated women, many of whom were armed with bludgeons and bottles. Shrieks and shouts, the smashing of glass and the splintering of chairs completed one of the worst scenes of pandemonium in the history of the suffragette movement. The police were at fault, but for some reason refrained from interference.

The mayor retained the chair in a vain endeavor to resume the council proceedings, but finally the council beat a retreat, leaving the women in possession of the hall, with a few Socialist members of the council, who remained to hear speeches delivered by Miss Emmerson, of Jackson, Michigan, and others.

While Miss Emmerson was speaking, the council, venturing to return to the chamber, carried a resolution excluding the public from the chamber for three months. George Lansbury, a member of the council, and a strong supporter of the militant movement, fiercely protested against this proceeding as irregular, and threw the town clock, books and papers to the floor and chased from the suffragettes. The council then adjourned.

BORDEN'S SPOILS. SYS- TEM

Hon. Bruno Nantel, Minister of Inland Revenue in the Borden cabinet—whose appointment to a portfolio was due, not to special fitness or capacity, but to the necessary recognition by Mr. Borden of the important part played by the Nationalists in Quebec in defeating the Laurier administration—was placed on the witness stand in Parliament last week when the estimates of his department were before the House for consideration. The heckling of the erstwhile Nationalist, whose unsophisticated probed remarkable frankness, brought out some illuminative instances of the spoils system as operated under the present government.

Within the past six months the Government has appointed Mr. J. U. Vincent, formerly Conservative candidate in Russell, and incidentally a partner of Mr. Nantel's son-in-law, as Deputy Minister of the Interior. For this appointment Premier Borden claimed that he himself was responsible, and not the Minister in nominal charge of the Department—probably one of the first cases on record where a Prime Minister stepped in and appointed one of his colleagues, deputies. It was admitted that Mr. Vincent had no special qualifications for the post and will spend a year—at the country's expense—in seeking to qualify himself for his duties.

Mr. Nantel admitted that several dismissals and appointments took place in his department because some of the other ministers insisted upon them. In one case a New Brunswick butcher was appointed as excise inspector without passing the civil service examination, because Hon. Mr. Hazen, the Minister of Marine, wanted it, and the other ministers assured Mr. Nantel that it was "all right."

Mr. Hazen, he said, was "very pressing" on behalf of his political friend the butcher. "Otherwise," he would not have disregarded the principle of promotion.

Another man was dismissed because Hon. Dr. Reid, Minister of Customs, had told Mr. Nantel that he was a political partisan and had asked for his dismissal. Mr. Nantel confessed he did not know anything about the man, even as to his politics, but naively assured his questioners that he must have been a Liberal because he was dismissed!

In the bill of indictment entered against another dismissed civil servant was the item that he had been seen to walk in a procession "the tail end of the same being a Liberal dog decked in blue." Another was dismissed because he had spoken well of the Liberal candidate at the door of the Presbyterian church!

Asked concerning another case in which a civil servant had lost his position, Mr. Nantel had to enquire from his deputies and clerks and then gravely announced that the man in question had not been dismissed, but that he had been notified that his services were no longer required!

It was all very amusing, and gave the members of the House a merry time. But it has its serious aspect. It shows the inferior position into which the Minis-

ter has been pushed by his colleagues. But that is a small matter and there are no doubt others in the same rank. It shows also the utter disregard of the very principles of which Mr. Borden is an avowed adherent, and the degradation of the whole service in the interests of partisanship.

The head of a department ought to be the friend and protector of his staff. While he should be prompt to discipline any one of his subordinates who breaks the rules, or shows himself incompetent, yet justice should be shown, and a careful investigation made into any charges. That is not the method now. A minister asks his colleagues to dismiss one of his staff and the request is promptly granted. The supposedly responsible minister takes no responsibility. His colleagues desired it, therefore it was done. It is one of the worst features of the present vicious spoils system.

THE BEAM AND THE MOTTE

Precept and practice do not go hand in hand under the present Government. The "sine" which Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton charged up against the Laurier Government in connection with the sub-letting of government contracts by the main contractors and in connection with changes of contract prices without calling for new tenders, are being countenanced by the present Government under the very noses of the scandal-hunting commissioners.

Two instances of this character, much worse than anything Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton discovered to have been committed under the Liberal administration, have come to light. In the Commons on Wednesday, Hon. Dr. Reid, acting Minister of Railways, tabled official documents dealing with a change of contract price for earth excavation in connection with the St. Malo car shops at the Quebec terminals of the National Transcontinental Railway. The contractor, Mr. Joseph Gosselin, tendered for each excavation at 85 cents per cubic yard and the contract was signed last autumn at this figure. At the time the contract was entered into the understanding was that the ground was not frozen. But Hon. L. P. Pelletier found that there were several hundred men out of employment at Quebec this winter and that it would be politically advantageous for them to be employed on government work. He suggested to the National Transcontinental commission that the work of excavation for the St. Malo shops should go ahead during the winter time. Contractor Gosselin was quite agreeable, but wanted, of course, a much larger price for excavating frozen earth. The Government consented, and an Order-in-Council was passed increasing the contract price from 85c per yard to \$2.30 per cubic yard. The total increase in the cost of the work is estimated at \$36,000. It is not shown in the correspondence that there is any very great hurry for the St. Malo shops, and this extra expenditure charged up to the cost of the National Transcontinental is primarily merely to give employment to the men out of work in Mr. Pelletier's district. According to Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton, this \$36,000 must of course be classed as "waste."

This additional cost, it may be further noticed, was incurred without even bothering to ask the consent of the Grand Trunk Pacific, the other partner to the agreement, as to what the road would cost. And this was done at the very time Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton were putting the finishing touches on their report.

Another and still more striking contrast between what Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton say the Liberal Government should have done and what the present Government is now doing is seen in connection with the \$10,000,000 contract awarded to the Norton Griffiths Company at Courtenay Bay, St. John, in connection with the National Transcontinental Railway terminals and harbor improvements there. The contract price for rock excavation agreed to by the company was \$2.50 per cubic yard. That amount the company is collecting from the government. But some time ago they sub-let the contract to the Courtenay Construction Company at \$1.17 per cubic yard. According to Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton this would represent a "take-off" of over 100 per cent for the main contractors.

It will be remembered that in the case of sub-letting on the National Transcontinental Railway a 10 per cent "take-off" for the main contractors in cases of sub-letting was regarded as scandalous. Apparently the rock excavation at Courtenay Bay could be done for less than one half of what the Government is paying for it.

But of course Messrs. Gutelius and Lynch-Staunton are very careful to point out the mote in the Liberal eye and pay no attention to the beam in Conservative eyes.

"OFFICIAL" STATISTICS

During the discussion of the agricultural estimates on the afternoon and evening of February 26, the Hon. Mr. Burrell stated that he did not dispute that there were inaccuracies in the new Agricultural Gazette published under his authority. On being questioned closely by Mr. Carvell, M. P. for Carleton, he admitted that they were very grave and that the fault lay entirely with his department. He promised Mr. Carvell, that in the March number of the Agricultural Gazette corrections would appear, and that in the meantime he would lay upon the table of the House a complete statement of the corrections. He also promised to send to every person who had received a copy of the January number of the corrected statement.

During the discussion Mr. Sinclair, M. P., regretted that information contained in a government blue book was not accurate. This he stated was the second occasion this winter where he had found the figures quoted in government blue books not in accordance with the facts. Up to this year no one had ever thought of questioning the reports of the blue books. Now it was obvious that inaccuracies were creeping in, and the unfortunate part was that such errors as occurred were of a kind to make the result detrimental to the Liberals and of a nature to boost the Conservatives.

But for the vigilance of the Opposition in Parliament in exposing these errors of the initial number of the Agricultural Gazette, it is hard to say to what length the ad-

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FARM AND TOWN PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD

ministration might have gone in its efforts to "educate the farmers" with figures of its own doctoring:

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A REAL RAILWAY SCANDAL

When one prominent New Brunswick Conservative publicly attacks another prominent New Brunswick Conservative for pillaging the Conservative Government at Ottawa, the case must surely be a pretty hot one.

This is what happened in Parliament on Monday last. Hon H. F. Macleod, Conservative member for York, N. B., corroborated a most serious charge made by Mr. Frank Carvell as to the looting of the public treasury by some \$50,000. Mr. Macleod had this to say about the transaction in which F. R. Pinder and J. Guthrie, Conservative M.P.'s and his former colleagues in the New Brunswick legislature, were concerned:

"By living on the spot and knowing the men, I am in a position to know that the items have been peddled and items have been turned in to the government that are neither true nor correct. I place myself on record as agreeing with many of the facts that were adduced by Mr. Carvell, and I say the Minister should investigate it and put it right."

When corroborative evidence like that is given by a political ally of the man against whom the charge is made there is no room for doubt as to the truth of the charges. The facts of the case may be briefly told.

The above named Conservative members of the New Brunswick legislature and some friends proposed to build a small connecting link of railway—less than thirteen miles long—from Millville to River St. John. An issue of \$10,000 a mile of bonds was guaranteed by the New Brunswick Government while Mr. Hazen was Premier. In 1912 a double subsidy of \$8,400 a mile was secured from the Borden Government. The inspecting engineer of the government, before this exceptionally large subsidy was paid over, certified that the railway had cost \$22,954 per mile. As a matter of fact, sworn testimony given by the contractor in a court of law shows that the road actually cost \$12,000 per mile. The by the pretence to which an officer of the Department of Railways seems to have lent the cloak of an official endorsement, namely, that a line which really cost but \$12,000 cost \$23,000, the owners were able to issue bonds and obtain a subsidy totaling \$16,400 a mile. The road cost the owners nothing, while they were over \$50,000 in pocket by the scandalous transaction.

This all happened under the Borden Government, and while Guthrie and Lynch-Staunton were unsuccessfully looking for one clear case of graft in connection with the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway on which to hang a specific charge of Liberal dishonesty.

GRAIN CROP EXPERIMENTS

For twenty six years the Dominion Experimental Farms have been experimenting with grain crops at the various Farms and Stations distributed over Canada trying to learn which varieties give best results in the different provinces. Not only have the best known sorts produced at other places been grown side by side but at the Central Farm at Ottawa

new varieties have been bred, and when found desirable, perpetuated and distributed to growers.

For the information of the Canadian farmer the more important results of the season of 1913 at the different Farms have been put together in an unvarnished form and issued in Bulletin No. 74. There are included in this some recommendations as to varieties to grow and methods of production to follow that should prove a great service to growers in all parts of Canada.

Referring to "Marquis" wheat which was bred at Ottawa the bulletin says:—"Marquis produces very large crops, has usually good straw and is more resistant to rust than most of the common varieties." A large edition of this bulletin has been printed so that all who desire copies may secure them by applying to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Test 3.0 or 4.8, Which?

One of the chief reasons for testing cows not simply once in a while, but at regular intervals, is found in the fact that they are known to vary so greatly and often so inexplicably. Apart altogether from what are termed normal variations from milking to milking, besides the variations between morning and evening, and the variations between the fore milk and the strippings, careful observers have noticed in two days a variation in the test of almost two per cent of fat in the milk of individual cows, for which no reason can be assigned.

Obviously then it would be quite unfair to judge any cow on any one isolated test when it might be 3.0 one day and 4.8 another day. Which could you take? A fair and just way is to take samples regularly and test a composite sample once a month. Then there will be credit given where it is really due, not necessarily to the one that is supposed to be a high tester, because she is of fancy name or fancy price, but frequently to some tacitly despised individual which is really the queen of the dairy. It will pay to select those cows that are known, not supposed, to yield milk rich in fat.

AN ELEMENTARY REFORM.

In the matter of social reform, Canada has been slow to move. She has made no provision for old age pensions, and her minister of finance is authority for the statement that she is not yet prepared to undertake this elementary reform. If Mr. White is an accurate judge of the situation, this country, boasting of its wealth and extravagance in its public expenditures, has nothing to offer a veteran who faces helpless old age without friends or money, but fall and a charge of vagrancy. Private care for cabinet ministers is a necessity.

An annual allowance of thirty thousand or more for a London representative is a mere bagatelle. A few millions to make financing easier for grasping railroad builders are given with alacrity, but to make provision for the aged would inconvenience the treasury department. The country may be exploited for the rich, but no provision must be

made for the poor. We believe the minister has misinterpreted the public sentiment of this growing nation.

Conservatives in England fought the old age pension to the last ditch. To them it was revolutionary, it would place a premium on slothfulness and thriftlessness, and would involve ruinous charges upon the revenue. Lloyd George, the father of the bill and a true friend of the poor, was nothing daunted; he carried the bill through the house. "And now no one dare rise in his place in the Imperial House of Commons and say that the old age pension law is not one of the most gracious and beneficent pieces of legislation that even has been placed upon the statute books of any country."

As a nation we have been afraid of social legislation. We have no minimum wage clause, no national insurance against the sickness or death of the workman. In only one or two provinces are laws providing compensation for injuries to laborers. Our

cousins in England are outrunning us in the broadly humanitarian branches of legislation. Fortunately, the people are giving more thought to these questions, and the day is not distant when no minister of the crown will be found to make any such statement as that which fell from the lips of the minister of finance.

FARMING IN ENGLAND

Lloyd George's Big Task in the Back to the Land Movement

The necessity of the efforts of Lloyd George to get the people back on the land is manifest in recent English agricultural statistics. While it is too early to trace any results from the Chancellor's measures, everyone will pray for their success who reads that this year's decrease in total area under crops and grass in England and Wales is 46,307 acres. The decline in arable land amounts to 37,000 acres, most of which was transferred to permanent pasture, and the latter now for the first time surpasses 16,000,000 acres. Wheat shows a decline of 162,000 acres, oats decreased by 98,000 acres, while barley increased 102,000 acres. Potatoes declined by 21,000 and mangolds by 96,000 acres. Clover and grasses under rotation fell off by 37,000 acres, but the area reserved for hay shows an increase of 373,730 acres. The live stock returns show decreases among all classes of animals; cattle decreased by 124,775, but there are increases of pigs in calf and of other cattle of two years and above. The total number of cows, 2,264,025, is about the same as in 1905, sheep have declined by over 900,000, while the swine decrease is nearly 16 per cent the total being somewhat more than in 1905.



How You Would Enjoy

some of these delicious lamb chops, or one of these big juicy steaks, if you only came here and saw them. Really, you would not deny yourself a splendid cut. They look so good, fresh and tasty, and they actually are the finest to be had in this section or anywhere.

The Pioneer Meat Market

COLE & SLATER, Proprietors

Edmonton Spring Horse Show

The Edmonton Exhibition Association will utilize their magnificent new stock pavilion, the largest of its kind in Canada, and up to date in every particular, to conduct one of the largest horse shows, combined with a cattle sale and fat stock show, ever given in Western Canada. The official opening will take place Tuesday evening, April 7th, at 8 p.m., and there will be afternoon and evening performances each day of the show. Over \$10,000 will be offered in prizes. The directors have decided to pay the freight on all Alberta-owned live stock to the Exhibition grounds, except the cattle entered for sale, on which a minimum charge of \$2 per head will be made. Liberal prizes have been offered for fat stock in car lots, the first prize for steers being \$150, given by the Natural Resources Department of the C. P. R., with second, third and fourth prizes of \$100, \$75 and \$50 given by Association. The first prizes for car lots of sheep and swine are \$100 each, also given by the C. P. R. Generous prizes are also given for individual entries, groups and pens of all kinds of fat stock, with a carcass competition for which large cash prizes are again given. Altogether over \$2,000 is offered for prizes in fat stock. It is expected that the Horse Show, both for breeding classes and harness horses will attract a large entry not only from Alberta but from different points in Canada. Special prizes are given for green horses and also for horses that are owned in Alberta in all classes. Some of the fastest Standard Breds, some of the highest jumpers in Canada, and the best hunters and high stppers, are expected to provide entertainment daily for the large crowds who are sure to patronize this show. Single fare return has been arranged for on all railroads.

SNAPS

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Several Ladies' Fur Coats and Overcoats at real snaps.

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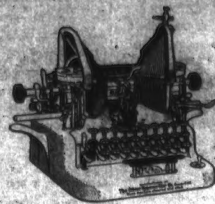
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APRIL 7-11, 1914

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Entries for Cattle Sale close March 12th
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A. B. CAMPBELL, President

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DAIRYING FOR PROFIT.

All who keep milch cows do not dairy, and all who dairy do not dairy for profit. Dairying, if handled properly, can be made a source of revenue every month in the year; if it is looked upon as a doubtful side line the profits vanish, and dairying is pronounced a profitless delirium.

Letters that appear under this week's "Topic for Discussion" in the dairy department are well worth reading. The men who wrote them evidently give the cow a chance to make good; they are satisfied. Such men are becoming quite numerous all over the prairie provinces, even in districts where, a few years ago, a man who undertook anything but grain growing was considered unbalanced mentally.

There is a class of "cookeepers," however, who need never hope for profits. They do not know exactly how much milk they get from a given number of cows nor from any one cow in a given time. They seem to consider a cow profitable only when she gives a nice pailful of milk, and runs on grass where feed can be charged at next to nothing, and where there is no labor attached save sending a small boy after the herd in the evening and making someone else to do the milking when the boy fetches them in, and again in the morning. They forget that revenue-making cows

are the ones that get some attention and a little extra feed, but in return increase the flow of milk and keep it up for nine or ten months or more in every lactation period.

The topic this week called for special attention to winter dairying. The consensus of opinion seems to be that for maximum profits cows should freshen in the fall. With good care they milk well on freshening and throughout the winter months, and then when spring opens the flow is increased by turning them on pasture. They then give a profitable return until July or August, by which time the harvest rush is on, and in most cases it is well to be without too many milch cows unless special provision has been made to attend to them well and regularly. With the cows freshening in the fall, therefore, the critical time is during weeding. With special efforts turned to rushing the seed in as fast as the ground is ready, it is difficult on the average farm to be punctual and attentive as far as the cows are concerned.

Dairying is worth giving consideration. Study the situation as far as your conditions are concerned. If you get the right kind

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of cows and do your part, you will not be disappointed in returns.

Dr. Washburn, of Bowden, has invented an auto-extractor, which is being manufactured and sold in the province. The machine is for the purpose of pulling out a tired automobile by its own power. The invention is very simple in construction, but is said to be most effective. The device is de-

clared to have a pulling power of seven times the rated horse power of the car.

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